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WHOLESALE PRICE LIST



MAR 30 1950

DWARF AND ESPALIER FRUIT TREES

1949 Fall and Winter 1950



*Dwarfs and Espaliers solve the problem
of limited garden space*

ORDER NOW

*Transplanting and Shipping Season
November 1 to March
Depending on location*

All claims of whatsoever nature,
must be made within 10 days after
receipt of stock. Positively no
claims will be recognized unless
made in the time limit specified
and in writing.

U. S. Espalier Nursery Co.

Sigward Edstrom, proprietor
SHERWOOD, OREGON

Members:

American Association of Nurserymen
Oregon Association of Nurserymen
The American Pomological Society



VARIETIES

STYLES AVAILABLE MARKED ✓ (Others in too small quantities to quote.)

VARIETIES	HOR'Z'NT'L CORDON				VERTICAL CORDON					DWARFS			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	¾"-1½" Trunk	½"-¾" Trunk	¾"-1" Trunk	1" and up
	One Tier	Two Tier	Three Tier	Four Tier	One Arm	Two Arm	Three Arm	Four Arm	Five Arm				
ALMONDS													
I.X.L.—Nuts are large and symmetrical; shell soft, smooth; kernel large and well filled.													
NE PLUS ULTRA—An excellent type; good producer; pollenizer; nuts medium to large; flavor good.													
APPLES													
GRAVENSTEIN—A large attractive orange-yellow apple overlaid with stripes of red. August													
McINTOSH RED—Medium size; red, white flesh, tender, juicy. Productive. Very hardy. November-December.													
RED DELICIOUS—A red striped, long pointed apple of fine flavor and bouquet. October-November.													
YELLOW DELICIOUS—Large golden-yellow fruit. Flesh crisp and juicy, of very fine texture. Hardy grower, prolific bearer. September.													
YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A very early medium large, pale yellow apple. Abundant bearer. August.													
APRICOTS													
BLENHEIM—Large, oval. Yellow, rich and juicy. Regular and prolific bearer. August.													
PERFECTION—New. Extra large fruit. Flesh firm, juicy with rich flavor. July-August.													
ROYAL—Flesh is deep orange with red cheek; rich and sweet flavor; medium size; good bearer. August.													
TILTON—Fruit large size; rich apricot color; flavor of highest quality; bears very heavy. August.													
WENATCHEE MOORPARK—Very large size; skin orange with red cheek; flesh firm; juicy; good flavor. July-August.													
CHERRIES, Sour													
MONTMORENCY—Large; red, tender flesh; mildly acid. One of best canning varieties. Late June.													
CHERRIES, Sweet													
BING—Large fruit, black; very fine. July.													
LAMBERT—Very large fruit, dark-red. Flavor sweet, or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich. July.													
ROYAL ANN—(Napoleon Bigarreau) pale yellow with bright red cheek, flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for canning. July.													
NECTARINES													
BOSTON—Medium; deep yellow with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow without any red at stone; sweet; freestone.													
QUETTA—A new variety; flesh yellow and highly colored; very hardy.													
PEACHES													
ELBERTA—Large size, freestone, bright color, yellow flesh. September.													
GOLDEN JUBILEE—A new yellow freestone ripening ahead of the Rochester; firm, rich in sugar, delightfully fragrant. July to August.													
HALE HAVEN—A new variety of outstanding merit. Fruit fine grained, firm, rich, golden fleshed freestone. Bears very heavily. Ripens two weeks ahead of Elberta.													
IMPROVED ROCHESTER—Yellow freestone, an especially fine strain of the Rochester. August.													
J. H. HALE—Very large; globular; deep yellow overlaid red. Very solid flesh. September.													
RED HAVEN—One of the earliest freestones, ripening about 10 days ahead of Golden Jubilee. Bright red color with creamy yellow background; smooth skin; heavy bearer. July to August.													
ROCHESTER—Yellow freestone, good size, very sweet and fine flavor. August.													
WHITE HALE—Skin pale yellow, marbled with dark red; flesh white, juicy, melting, rich. August.													
PEARS													
BARTLETT—Large size, with beautiful blush next to sun. Very juicy and high flavored. Strong grower. Very popular. August.													
CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Bright yellow with red cheek. Rich flavor. Sweet and refreshing. Flesh melting, very pleasant flavor. September.													
COMICE—Large; crimson cheek; melting; perfumed; flesh luscious. October-November.													
D'ANJOU—Large; buttery, melting, vinous flavor. November-December.													
FLEMISH BEAUTY—Fine looking large fruit, juicy. Strong grower and good bearer. September-October.													
HARDY—An early fall pear, large lemon-yellow over-spread with cinnamon russet. Very juicy and sweet. September.													
TONGERN—Large, golden brown dotted with soft red of extraordinary beauty. Fruit ripens in early fall and is juicy and highly flavored. September.													
WILLIAMS—Similar to the Bartlett. Large fine fruit but without the musky flavor of the Bartlett. Rich yellow with faint blush on exposed cheek. Delicious flavor. Early fall. September.													
WINTER NELIS—A delicious winter pear of medium size; flesh yellowish white; very juicy when ripe. December.													
PLUMS													
BURBANK—Beautiful dark red with delicate bloom. Flesh rich yellow. Small stone. Fine quality. August.													
DATE—Good size; firm; very sweet, reddish purple; can be dried similar to Italian. Very good either fresh or dried. September.													
ITALIAN PRUNE—A fine late prune. Oval, purple fruit. Juicy and very productive. Delicious. September.													
PEACH PLUM—Fruit large and one of earliest to ripen; regular, roundish; skin red; flesh greenish-yellow; tinged with red at maturity; rich flavor. July.													
PLUM-COT—Medium size; crimson, fine flavor suggestive of apricot. This a cross between the apricot and plum. July.													
SATSUMA—Very large; well flavored with blood red flesh; skin red; small pit; good for canning. July.													



INSTRUCTIONS

for

PLANTING, PRUNING

and TRAINING

U. S. ESPALIER

FRUIT TREES

U. S. ESPALIER NURSERY Co.

PORTLAND 1, OREGON

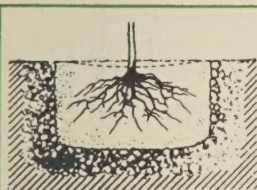
SHERWOOD, OREGON

GENERAL HINTS ON THE CARE OF ESPALIER FRUIT TREES

U. S. Espalier Trees are field grown at the nursery and are very hardy. If planted, pruned and trained according to the instructions in this leaflet, they will grow and produce fruit of delicious quality. Please observe the following general hints:

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL

If you cannot plant your trees as soon as they arrive, put them in a cool cellar. Usually crated trees require no attention for several days. When planting is delayed for a week or more, heel in the roots in a sheltered place. Put the trees at a 45-degree angle in a well-drained trench and cover the roots and the lower part of the trunk with 6 to 8 inches of soil.



*The Right
Way
to Plant*



*The Wrong
Way
to Plant*

HOW TO PLANT ESPALIER TREES

Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. (See illustration lower left.) Set the tree to the same depth as it was originally planted in the nursery. Remove all broken roots. Mix top soil with good fertilizer, then fill in around the roots. When the hole is half filled with soil, pour in a bucket of water which will help to firm the soil around the roots, and provide moisture. After the water has penetrated, the hole can be filled level with the ground. Tramp the new soil firmly.

WATERING

During prolonged periods of hot weather, it is advisable to water the trees occasionally.

SPRAYING

Trees planted against a painted wall should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. If planted in an open yard, spray with a solution of lime and sulphur, or Bordeaux mixture. The best time to spray is in late winter, January, February or March, depending on location. In other words a few weeks before the buds begin to swell. A lighter spray may be applied during the summer months.

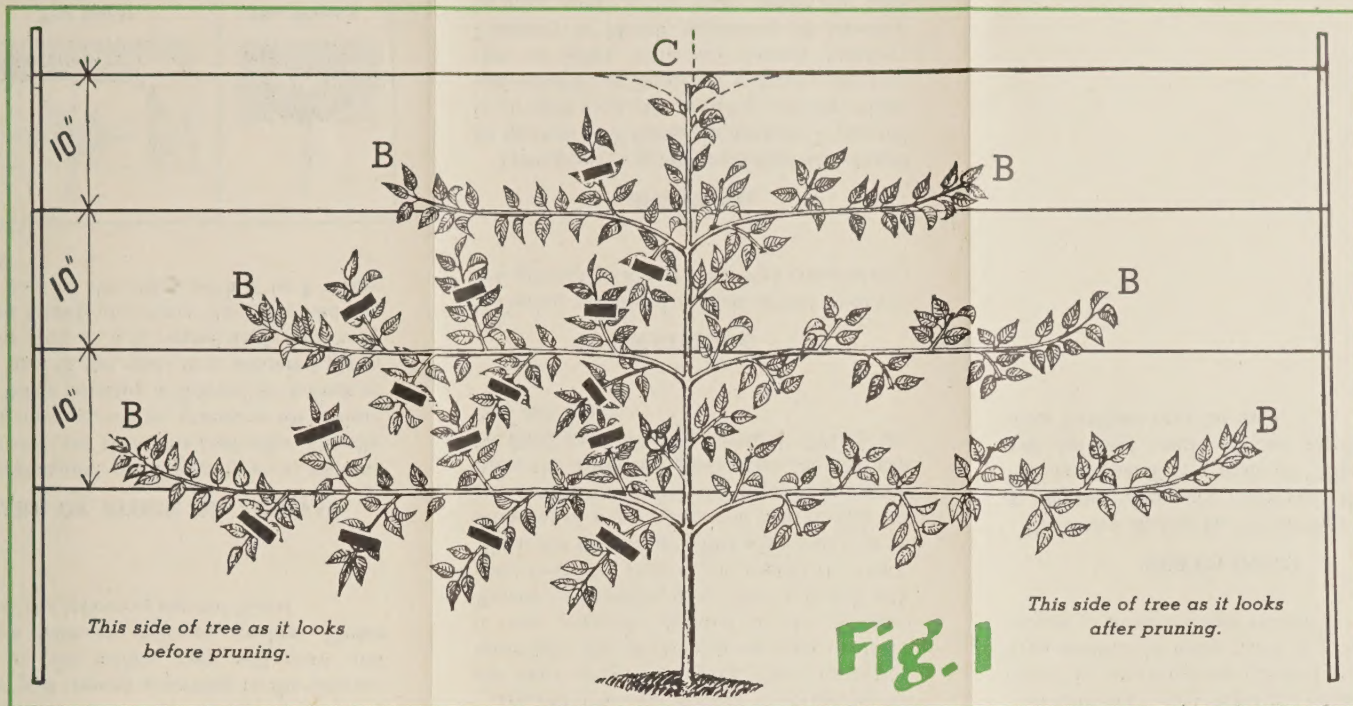
PROTECTION AGAINST FREEZING

In extremely cold climates, Espalier trees should be protected by piling dry leaves or straw around the lower trunk in a circle large enough to cover the root system.

FERTILIZING

Each tree should be fertilized at the time of planting and once each year thereafter. We recommend $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of "Vigoro" per tree, for best results. If not available any other fertilizer may be used.

HOW TO PRUNE YOUR ESPALIER FRUIT TREES



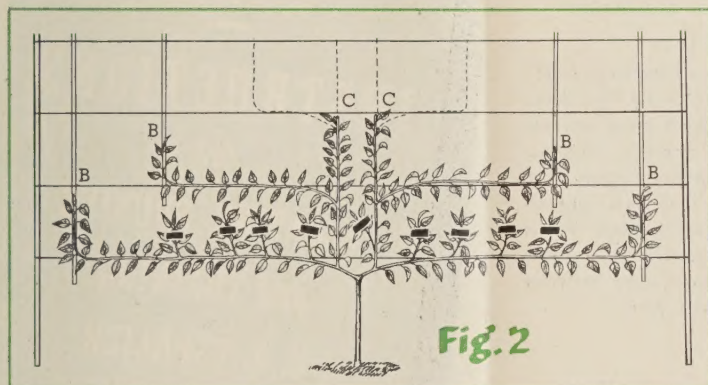
Espalier trees should be pruned during the summer, between the months of May and October. Here are illustrated instructions on how to pinch back or prune new shoots:

1. Pinch back side shoots to about 4 inches from leading branches, or as indicated by the heavy marks (—) on the left side of the above drawing.

2. Do not pinch ends of serial branches (marked B).

3. Central stem (marked C) should be cut back about 10 inches above the topmost serial, to force a new serial to branch out.

HOW TO TRAIN YOUR ESPALIER TREES

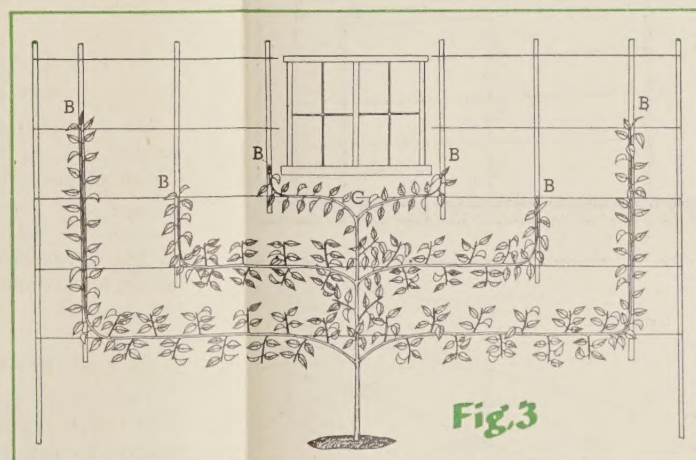


To Train Tree Around Window

This drawing illustrates the method of shaping a tree around a window. In addition to wire trellis, vertical wooden strips are used to support the vertical serials. The central stem (C) was headed back the previous season to establish the two central vertical serials. The illustration shows the appearance of the tree in early summer, with shoots properly pinched back.

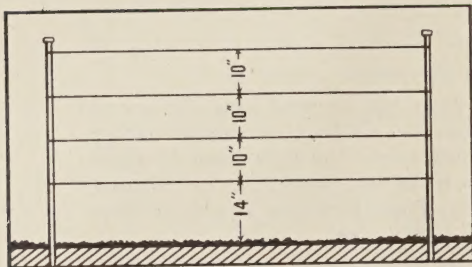
The illustration at left shows how to head back the central upright stem or stems (marked C) in early summer (about middle of June) to start new serials. Cut back about 10 inches above serial branch below it. Be sure to cut stem just above a leaf where bud is forming. Pinch back new shoots on lower serials as indicated by heavy marks (—).

Always use raffia or strips of cloth to tie branches to trellis. Never use string, twine or wire because they will injure the branches.



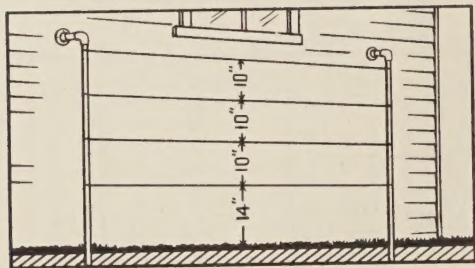
Only Genuine Espalier Trees with True Espalier Foundation Can be Trained Successfully

HOW TO BUILD YOUR TRELLIS



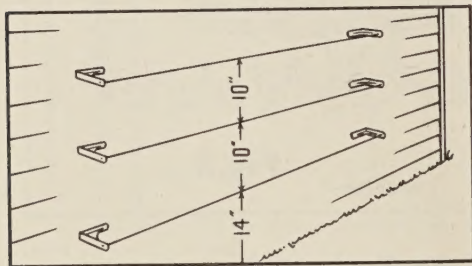
FOR PLANTING AS A HEDGE OR FENCE

For end posts, drive 6-foot lengths of 2-inch galvanized pipe into the ground a foot deep. (Use longer pipes if you wish trees to grow more than 5 feet high.) Stretch 14-gauge galvanized wire between posts. Bottom wire should be same height as first serial branch of tree, all other wires 10 inches apart. When three or more trees are planted in a single row, additional posts may be used between every second tree to support wires.



FOR PLANTING AGAINST BUILDING WALL

Drive $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch galvanized pipes into the ground. On the top, screw on an "L", a 6-inch nipple and flange. Fasten the flange to wall with screws. Stretch 14-gauge galvanized wire between pipes as in illustration at left. Plant about ten inches away from wall or foundation, *never closer than six inches*.

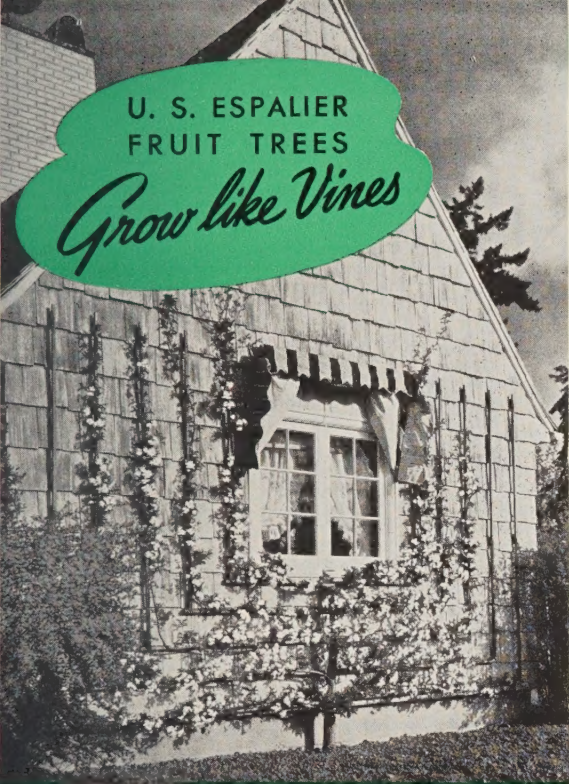


AN INEXPENSIVE WALL TRELLIS

This simple trellis is easily made with 6"x8" shelf brackets. Screw 6-inch arm of bracket to wall in line with the wire (horizontally). Stretch 14-gauge galvanized wire between brackets as shown in illustration.

U. S. ESPALIER
FRUIT TREES

Grow like Vines



...and Provide
Delicious Fruit
for Your Table



Fruit and Beauty in a Small Space

BEAUTIFY your home with an "orchard" growing on vines! U.S. Espalier Fruit Trees grow in artistic vinelike patterns against any wall, trellis or fence. They yield an abundance of delicious fruit that is often larger and richer than fruit from regular trees. Developed in Switzerland where garden space is limited, these unique trees are now available in America and add a distinctive touch of beauty to any home or garden.

Espalier Trees Provide Blossoms In Spring, Fruit In Autumn

The variety of designs into which Espaliers can be trained is almost unlimited. T-shapes, U-shapes, palmettes, candelabra, horizontal and vertical cordons, pyramids and many other interesting designs can be worked out to fit any space in your yard. Trained around windows, planted against a fence or as a hedge, U. S. Espalier Fruit Trees add new beauty to your home with their gorgeous blossoms, abundant foliage and ripening fruit.

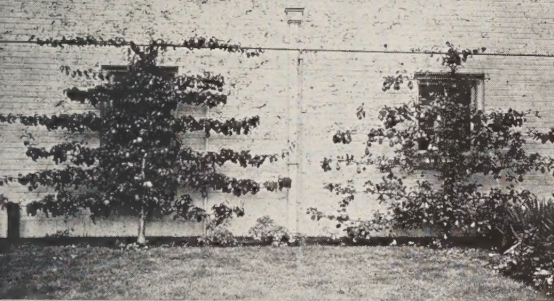
Espalier Trees Need Minimum Space And Care

An Espalier tree needs no more space or care than a rose bush. Genuine U. S. Espalier Fruit Trees are propagated from true dwarf roots and scions which limit their size and growth. They come from the nursery ready-trained, with complete instructions for planting and care.

Genuine Dwarf Trees

DWARF trees are grown from the same stock as our espaliered trees, and have most of their advantages. They require very little space—only one-fourth as much as an ordinary tree. Yet they yield an abundance of delicious fruit.

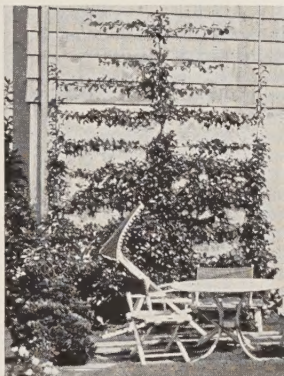
When fully grown, the maximum height of dwarf trees is not over 10 feet, and by proper pruning they can be kept down to six feet. This makes it easy to prune and spray them, and the fruit, which is of true variety, is within reach for easy picking.



Above: Eight-year-old Espalier pear trees planted against a garage. Note heavy crop of large pears.



Right: This Espalier tree turned a blank wall space into a beautiful addition to this outdoor living room.



Below: Six-year-old Espalier apple tree planted as a background in this yard. Tree is less than five feet tall. Note the large apples.



40 VARIETIES of FRUIT

from which to Choose

Apples

Allington Pepping
Baldwin
Golden Renette
Gravenstein
King David
McIntosh
Red Astrachan
Red Delicious
Spitzenberg
Winter Banana
Yellow Delicious
Yellow Transparent

Pears

Bartlett
Bosc
Clapp's Favorite
Comice
D'Anjou
Flemish Beauty
Gellert
Tongern
William's

Plums and Prunes

Beauty
Climax
Forest Rose
Italian Prune
Monarch
Shiro
Victoria

Cherries

Bing
Lambert
Ostheimer Weichsel
Royal Anne

Peaches

Crawford
Elberta
Hale
Rochester
Slappy
Strawberry

Apricots

Blenheim
Perfection

U. S. ESPALIER NURSERY CO., Portland 1, Oregon

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